

WHOLE NO. 392.

ments from South America, Mexico, France, Spain, Australia and even England, are being diverted to this market, and already offered by sample at very low rates. The Boston Importers even are offering samples, and we have

our possession samples of the fine Mestizo, "free from" burs" which can be bought at 20c, and this compares favorably with common domestic Fleece, which cannot at present be touched within 10c. at least of this rate. The hardening tendency of the European money markets accounts for sending supplies to this

ious metals already effects the rates of interest here, and this will check any extensive purchases on the part of speculators and manufacturers. The shearing has now commenced in Pennsylvania, Ohio and this State, but very little has come forward as yet, nor is this excitement prevalent in the growing which gen-

trarily marks the opening of the season, owing to the extreme price demanded. In Washington County, Pa., no really choice Saxony can be touched short of 55c., but buyers are the purchasers at these figures. The general range, we think, will be from 40c to 50c for half or full blood Merino and Saxony, more or less according to the quality. With regard to

In prospect of the crop, we are not yet fully advised, but will append the annexed, from the letter of an intelligent wool-grower in Coshocton, Ohio, who previous to April 26th sheared 26 of his flock, and sent the wool unshredded as it was to a respectable house in this city for sale. The quality, indeed, was very-

ported, would readily command 53c. But the weather was too cold to wash the sheep then and the early shearing would not have taken place were it not that they were intended for exhibition at the State Fair. The wool has been sold at a good round sum and the gentleman has no doubt, by the proceeds in his pocket

hard cash here this, deducting 1 per cent commission and about 1c freight charges. The average was near 7lbs to each sheep; but to this point he says: "Our general shearing in Ohio will take place this year between the 20th of May and 1st of June; and although the sheep are greatly reduced in number from

markably well, the Wool will be much sounder, healthier and better quality than ever before." The transactions in old fleeces comprised 30,000 lbs at 42c to 55c for $\frac{1}{2}$ to full blood, and in pulled 30,000 at 35c to 47c, as to quality, besides which some 450 bales of Texas has been sold on private terms. In For-

New Parliamentary Buildings at Quebec.
"Le Courrier du Canada," gives a description from the plans of M. Gauvereau, architect of the buildings which it is intended to construct,

The building of 771 feet long and of three stories, divided into three sections. The building will have two stories and an attic. The two main branches of the Legislature will hold their meetings on the second story, separated from one another by a corridor. The attic will be constructed of red brick, with stone facings."

stories, the organs would fain have us believe, is intended for a post office. No doubt Quebec is a large mercantile city, and has a very likely and intelligent population, who read a great many newspapers and receive a multitude of letters, but do they want 274 feet in length of post office, with breadth and height in proportion?

been voted for building this post office. If so, it was the most monstrous piece of extravagance that ever was heard of. One fifth of the money would have been sufficient,—one-third a more than a handsome allowance. But does any one think that £15,000 will build this post-Parliament House? Twice the

"The building will only be used for two years, if the schemes of the Ministry are carried out. The erection of this building is a cap-stone to the whole scheme of Quebec removal. It was begun in corruption and ends with a job."
Globe.

OPENING OF A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH
AT BRANTFORD.—The *Brant Expositor*
states that the beautiful church erected by the
Episcopalians of Brantford, having been com-
pleted, was to have been opened for public
worship on Sunday last. The new edifice is
an ornament to the town. We are informed

than \$24,000, which considering the hard times, is a large amount to be raised solely by voluntary contribution. The appearance of the building is at once imposing and graceful, and reflects credit on the architect, Mr. John Turner. The style is Gothic, the windows are of stained glass, and the devices are all of

ARMSTRONG REPRISÉD.—Intelligence,—says the *Brantford Expositor*, of Friday,—was received in town last night, by telegraph from Toronto, that Armstrong had been reprised, and his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the Provincial Penitentiary.

Unexpected, as, however guilty he may be, and we are convinced he is the most consummate scoundrel of the three, still in a politic point of view, the executive here exercised a wise discretion in commuting Armstrong's sentence. The unfortunate man in the solitude of his prison, will now have ample time to repent of

A WARNING TO MUNICIPALITIES.—The town of Ludlow, as appears from a statement in the *Victoria Herald*, has been placed in

that too common failing of municipalities as well as individuals, running in debt beyond its ability to pay, without at least some sacrifice and inconvenience. A considerable expenditure was incurred for local improvements without due provision being made to meet the outlay and the consequence has been that in

— *Colonist*.

and report that he has been appointed a Judge
at the Sault St. Mary, or at any other place,
-Globe

New Advertisements.

Church of England—Rev. S. P. Hammy.
Bible Society Anniversary meetings.
Rev. James Vernon.
Globe—Geo. Brown.
Hale and Skiles—Simmons and Treat.
Wanted—A Farm.
Wool 1 Wool 1 W. W. Menden.
Flour for Sale—T. A. Horton.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Movins South.
Accommodation Train - - - 8:41 a.m.
Mail Train - - - 8:41 p.m.
Movins North.
Mail Train - - - 8:07 a.m.
Accommodation Train - - - 8:55 p.m.

Agents for "New Era."

Aurora, - - - Mr. J. H. LLOYD.
Kitchener, - - - S. H. SMITH.
London, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Lindsay, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Markham, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Newmarket, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Oshawa, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Peterborough, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Richmond Hill, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Stouffville, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Toronto, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Unionville, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Windsor, - - - S. H. SMITH.
Yonge, - - - S. H. SMITH.

The figures at the right of the address on which paper, indicates the subscribers on the New Era, up to

JANUARY, 1899.

Thus R. Blake 1,500, means that R. Blake owes \$1.50, or pays for the current year up to July 1899; or that J. Smith 0, means that J. Smith has paid up. We hope this system will have the effect of lessening the large amount of indebtedness to this office.

To Subscribers in Sharon.

Those of our Subscribers at Sharon, who desire to have their papers from postage, can have the same left at Mr. Wm. Doan's, Merchant, by leaving the name at this office on or before the first of July next.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, June 17, 1899.

General Summary.

We are indebted to Rev. Mr. Remsey for a basket of Asparagus, of very excellent quality—for which he will please accept our best thanks.

The communication of a "Wesleyan," in reply to a letter from Joseph Hartman, was received too late for this issue. It will appear next week.

W. L. McKenzie, Esq., has again commenced the re-publication of the *Message*. The table of votes in this last issue is worth the subscription price of one year.

Kettleby Tea-party takes place to-morrow in the Grove near that village. We understand several able advocates of the temperance cause have been secured to address the meeting.

The Union Sabbath School at Hartman's Corners purpose holding a tea-party, on the 23rd inst. We observe Joseph Hartman, Esq., Rev. Mr. McFadden, Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, Rev. Mr. Hooper and Rev. Mr. Lacy are expected as speakers on the occasion.

The Town Council held a sitting on Monday evening last—all present but Mr. Smith. After ordering a few bills for money expended under the supervision of the Road and Bridge Committee, the Council adjourned.

From the *Christian Guardian* of Wednesday last we learn that Rev. Mr. McFadden and Rev. John Scott are the intended Ministers for the Newmarket and Aurora Circuit this year. For Holland Landing, Rev. T. Hannah and for Bradford, Rev. C. Sylvester and Rev. W. L. Scott. Lloyd on—Rev. J. L. Saunders.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. O. Dean, of East Gwillimbury met with a serious loss by fire, last week. It appears a neighbor was turning up stumps in a field convenient to Mr. Dean's barn; and it appeared that a spark of fire was blown into the barn-yard and ignited in the straw, which soon spread to a flame and consumed the barn, with a large quantity of produce and some valuable farming implements. Mr. Dean had no insurance effected.

By reference to the proceedings of the County Council, published elsewhere to-day, it will be seen \$1500 or \$1600 have been added this year, to the expenses of the County, for the erection of additional to the present Court House, at Toronto, and North York will have its proportion to pay. Better to erect buildings of our own, than to continually paying for additions, repairs and alterations 30 or 40 miles off.

On Saturday last, the Counties' Councils granted \$50 to each of the Electoral District Agricultural Societies in the County of York, and \$100 for the County of Peel. We cannot perceive upon what principle the County of York received \$150, while Peel is to get \$100—four or five Municipalities draw more than ten or eleven. Let the people of North York ask explanations from their representatives.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we learn from the *Review* of Newmarket that the report published in the Toronto *Times* is incorrect. It appears \$150 was the sum appropriated, \$150 of which went to Peel and \$340 to York.

In reference to the report which we published elsewhere to-day of the proceedings of the County Council, it will be observed that North York is to contribute this year towards County expenses, the nice little sum of \$7,929.62c. This amount is expended under the following heads:—County-rate for General Purposes, \$4,850.45c.; for Payment of Teachers, \$2,677.75c.; for School Superintendence, \$459.45c.; for Debtors and Interest, \$262.18c. Now, when the fact is taken into consideration that these Counties received a revenue from the property of Toronto, between 1890 and 1895 thereof lessening our taxes to North York above \$2500; we really pay above \$5000 County expenses—a sum sufficient to defray the expenses of a separate County and create a sinking fund of \$2000 a year, at the least calculation; besides receiving an enormous saving in law costs. The fact that this County looks like leeches, and every succeeding year discovers to us more plainly the evil under which we labor.

The Political Horizon.

For some time past, journals supporting the Ministry, have been parading the *Hamilton Times*, in high glee, before their readers, and declaring that the course being pursued by that journal is another evidence that the Opposition in the House and country is fast falling in favor of the rule of Cartier & Co.; but in last Saturday's issue, in quite a lengthy article the *Times* "knocks the wind completely out of their sails," by telling them it is "quite impossible that an Upper Canadian can ever have an official connection with the man (Cartier) who has so deliberately wounded the self-respect of the country, and provoked, as a consequence, the agitation against the system under which such outrages are even possible." He goes on further to say, that "no prominent member of the Opposition could be persuaded to assist in the preservation of the last vestige of the present compact," and that although for a time they may manage to hold the reins of power, another "general election would clear the political atmosphere of much of the iniquity which at present pollutes it." "True, he is in favor of electing some other man as leader than the senior member for Toronto; but we fancy this will be difficult, inasmuch as the leader of an Opposition is only known as such by the talent and ability displayed on the floor of the House. Let this be as it may, the Government organs are perfectly welcome to all the capital they can make out of the extracts above quoted.

The language is plain and unimpeachable, and so far as relates to the present Ministry, will be re-echoed by the great mass of Reformers throughout the country.

There is one thing, however, to which we would direct the attention of the *Times*. So far as we have been enabled to judge, that journal is desirous of the displacement of Mr. Brown from the Leadership of the Opposition; simply because certain persons who have hitherto worked with him from Lower Canada, will not continue to do so in future. But let us examine the matter a little. Why is it? What led to the disagreement between Mr. Brown and Mr. Laberge? Was it not the fact taken by the former in favor of Upper Canada, on the Seigniorial Tenure Question? Better, far, to without allies and adhere to principle, than have them and sacrifice the political principles of a lifetime. There is no doubt but that Mr. Brown's firm adherence to Upper Canadian rights that caused the affections and sympathies of Mr. Laberge and one or two of his immediate friends; and to our mind it seems questionable policy to dethrone a leader on account of his consistency. Besides, we fear, as the *Times* admits, that "many of the causes of dissatisfaction (against Mr. Brown) are personal." With this, we considered that man united on principle, in joining a party combination; and in order to attain the end contemplated, personal considerations and jealousies were buried—minor differences forgotten; but in the year of grace '99, we have the fact demonstrated that this is not always the case. However, these things will eventually find their level; and the men who have been foremost in fostering personal bickerings, to the threatened destruction of party, will yet receive their just deserts. As the *Times* justly observes—"Upper Canadian Reformers will not be driven to imitate the action of the Lower Canada section of the party;" and we verily believe the apparent disruption now existing will lead to a more thorough understanding among members of the Opposition, and finally result in firmly consolidating the party. For our own part, we care not who occupies the position of leader, or who succeeds Monsieur Cartier as Premier, provided he be a man of ability and energy, and will labor to promote the general welfare of the Province—a man who will oppose sectionalism and jobbery on the one hand, and absolutism or tyranny on the other, and will seek the enactment of good and wholesome laws, calculated to develop the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Donation Party.

The friends of the Rev. Mr. Potts, in Newmarket, gave that gentleman a Donation and Tea; in the W. M. Church, on Tuesday evening last. Although the arrangements were made on short notice, all passed off as agreeably and pleasantly as could have been wished for, and quite a large number were in attendance. After tea, an address was presented to Mr. Potts, read by Mr. J. C. Mount, and replied to. Speeches were then made by Rev. Mr. McFadden, chairman of the district; R. H. Smith, Esq.; and Rev. Mr. Plummer, of Markham. We have not space this week to give a synopsis, but suffice it to say, a Christian spirit characterized the whole proceedings. The following is a copy of the Address and Reply.

TO REV. MR. POTTS.

Rev. & Dear Sir,—The time has arrived, when, in accordance with church polity and usage, you are about to be removed from amongst us, we have therefore chosen the present opportunity to express our high appreciation of the fervency and zeal you have manifested for the cause of Christianity, and to bear some humble testimony to your work of faith and labor of love by way of encouragement in your future sphere of labor. We therefore beg you to accept this purse which we conceive as a slight acknowledgment from your friends in Newmarket and vicinity, of the esteem and kind regard they entertain towards you;—to be received and appreciated from the spirit which prompts the donation from any pecuniary advantage it will be to yourself. During the ecclesiastical year, now concluding, we have witnessed with satisfaction the faithfulness and ability with which you have ministered to us in holy things; and we rejoice to know that the great Head of the Church has blessed your labors to our good, and crowned your ministrations by adding to our numbers such as we trust will be eternal. Your sincere wish and prayer to God is, that you may draw consolation from that fountain to which you have so faithfully pointed others, and that in your new sphere of labor, you may see the cause of Christ prosper in your hands to the joy and satisfaction of your soul. Meanwhile, we beg to assure you, that during the brief space of your sojourn amongst us, a friendship has been kindled that will long live in the hearts and memories of those who have sat under your ministrations. In conclusion, we pray that God may bless you with all the fullness of His grace, and that when due meeting and parting here below, we may meet where parting shall be no more, to sing of redeeming love and grace throughout the countless ages of eternity.

REPLY.

DEAR FRIENDS,—This tangible exhibition of your affection, places me in a very peculiar position—one in which I find it impossible fully to express the emotions of my heart. The unknown kindness that I have experienced from you during the past ecclesiastical year, has tended much to stimulate and encourage me to "labor on at God's command." But, certainly, this entirely unexpected manifestation of your esteem causes me to feel very grateful, while at the same time I am not unconscious of my own unworthiness.

With reference to the allusion made in your affectionate address, respecting the work of God in this place, I may say, none can feel more thankful than I do for the prosperity with which the great Head of the Church has been graciously pleased to favor us, and I have reason to believe that you heartily unite with me in ascribing the glory to Him to whom it is legitimately due.

In the propriety of those who have lately expounded the cause of Christ, I assure you I feel a very deep interest, being conscious of the many difficulties to which those are exposed who are not yet established in the faith of the gospel.

I feel profoundly grateful for the desire expressed in your address, that God may crown my efforts in my newly appointed field of labor. It shall often cheer my heart while passing through trials peculiar to the office of the Christian Ministry, to know that many of my brethren and sisters here shall remember me at the throne of the Heavenly Grace; and I may add that, it is now, as it has been ever since I entered this responsible office, the fixed purpose of my heart, to live wholly devoted to God.

I beg you, my beloved friends, to accept my best and best thanks for your valuable donation and address; and, in conclusion, permit me to assure you, although my official connection with you as a Christian community has been severed by the united judgment of my fathers in the ministry—soldiers of the cross, long tried—men for whom I entertain the highest respect, yet the ties of Christian affection which bind us together shall not soon be severed. The friends in Newmarket and vicinity shall live in the warmest affections of my heart while memory retains a seat.

Newmarket, C.W.,
June 14, 1899.

Good Templars Solos.

The Newmarket Lodge of Good Templars, pursuant to announcement, held a Service on Wednesday last; and although the weather in the morning gave indications of rain, yet, by the time the hour arrived to form a procession, members of the Order from other localities and also Sons of Temperance, arrived in considerable numbers. About 12 o'clock a procession was formed at the South end of the Village, headed by the Newmarket Brass Band, and the assembled multitude marched through Main St. to a beautiful grove near the Railway Depot, where an excellent tea was provided—we say excellent, and we mean it, for the edibles were first-rate; but unfortunately for those in attendance, one or two-thirds of the multitude had satisfied the cravings of hunger, the rain began to fall in torrents. It was then resolved to adjourn to the U. S. S. Room, and the grove was speedily deserted for more comfortable quarters. In about half an hour some four hundred, perhaps, filled the Hall, waiting for the intellectual part of the entertainment. The Band played several airs; after which Mr. P. Pearson was called to the chair and the speaking commenced.

The chairman said he had been somewhat unexpectedly called upon to preside, as the Representative of this Riding, Joseph Hartman, Esq., was to have been their chairman; but that gentleman had been called from home unexpectedly, on business. He (Mr. P.) would not therefore take up their time with remarks of his own, but would at once call upon Mr. Allington to open the proceedings with prayer; after which, the Chairman, in a very complimentary manner, introduced to the meeting, Mr. Ferguson, the G. S. of the N. L. of G. T. of Canada.

Mr. Ferguson commenced his speech by saying the unfavorable state of the weather was calculated somewhat to dampen their ardor; and he would confess it had its effect upon him. He would therefore be as brief as possible, and make way for his good brother Allington—a gentleman much better able to interest and please the audience than himself. The Order of the Good Templars was organized to benefit society—to lessen crime—diminish pauperism—and elevate mankind. Its principles were founded upon the Word of God; and its objects the relief of suffering humanity. In thus presenting a brief panoramic view of the principles of the Order, it must be acknowledged that the field open before them was wide, and its cultivation demanded all their energies. The objects of the Order were not confined alone to abstinence from intoxicating drinks; but was social in its character and fraternal in its feelings. The mystic signs of recognition was only intended to prevent imposition; and the pass-words and grips were but the guards that virtue had thrown around itself to protect it from vice and crime. As the doors of the Order were only closed against the unworthy, so their hearts were open to the reception of the generous impulses that emanate from the cordial principles of their Institution. The Good Templars were known, he observed, by their full recognition of the rights of every intelligent being with whom they might associate, knowing that all have claims upon each other. They may be known by their devotion to suffering humanity—by their purifying the stream and drying up the fountain of strife—by the restoration to home and happiness of those estranged by the Syren voice of Paganism, and finally, by the bright hopes of the domestic household made glad by the reclamation of a fond son or doing father, from the ruthless red-handed reaper of destruction. Their hearts are like the rock of Horeb touched by the magic rod of Moses, they gush forth with streams of redemption to the thirsty, the weary, and the dying, often making the desolate and solitary places glad, teaching the dumb to sing, and the broken hearted to rejoice. (Hear, hear.) The Good Templars thus known, it may be acquired by some, why act in secret con-

spire? He answered, not only to protect virtue from rude contact with vice; but to teach lessons of Faith, Hope, and Charity. They also met to secret to meet with congenial spirits, whose combination of purpose may be relied upon for the accomplishment of that which benevolence requires. Objectors sometimes remark, that our members are not all faithful, and we often get imposed upon. To such he would reply, that the Templars professed not the purity of purpose that characterized the evangelical mission of the Apostles, and yet they had a Jesus amongst them. (Hear, hear.) If other good causes suffered by the baseness of traitors, they could not expect to escape. Other organizations having partially failed to accomplish the desired object, the Templars are guided by the rock and shield upon which they split; cast upon the turbulent ocean of life, and taking the Bible as a chart to direct us through the whole voyage, there is not a coral reef in all its tumultuous sea over which is not thrown a beacon light to warn the voyager and give him safety. It loosens the fetters of appetite—it bursts the chains of habit—points to freedom, and fills the soul with perfect hope. There is no incentive to join, save a pure and sincere desire to promote the welfare of mankind; no inducements are held out of a pecuniary character, hence none join out of mercenary motives as oftentimes is the case in organizations where weekly benefits are allowed. If any are attracted to our Hall, they will learn that we meet not for amusement or pastime, but for mutual benefit and improvement; and the most lofty aspirations for intellectual and moral worth will there find an ample field upon which to roam at pleasure; plucking fair flowers from the rich gems of thought and genius that have accumulated in the archives of literature, and distributing them among our common brotherhood. (Hear, hear.) Mr. P. then observed, that they took for their motto, "Faith, Hope, and Charity." Faith implied a judgement or assent of the mind to a given proposition—a firm reliance on the truth upon which it was based. They had faith in their ability to redeem man from disgrace and wretchedness, from misery and crime,—to save the heart-broken wife from penury—to stop the cries for bread of those who are worse than fatherless. Base and unscrupulous persons may betray confidence and expose our secrets; but so far from injuring the Order, it places a brand of infamy on their own brow as notorious as that fixed on Cain, and all good men thereafter shun them. The next principle, Hope, is the police like that left in the bottom of Pandora's box, it cheers us upward and onward—inspires new strength—brightens the prospects of success—inspires with fresh courage to continue, for what we expect, and for which all good men desire. Charity embraced all these with a clasp of unwithering flowers, rising like a constellation over the pathway of man,—shedding its life-giving rays over the dreary solitude of life. It sheds not merely a meteoric glare, but like a bright luminary dispenses those kindly and benevolent feelings that ever urge them to forgive as they hope to be forgiven. (Applause.)

Space will not permit us to follow the learned gentleman further. We have given his description of the principles and objects of the Order in full, so that persons unacquainted with the organization may be able to form an opinion regarding the same. His remarks were well received.

Band—March.

The Chairman, then, in a few remarks, introduced Rev. Mr. Allington, Grand Lodge Lecturer, as the next speaker, who delivered a very witty, pungent, interesting and laughable speech. We have not space to give a synopsis; and indeed we fear to tempt fate, for it would be impossible to do the gentleman justice. Mr. Allington has the peculiar faculty of turning every little circumstance which may transpire to account. At times, the audience would be almost convulsed with laughter; and anon he would make appeals to their sympathy in such strains of burning eloquence as to rivet the attention of every listener and almost cause the tear to start from the eye. As a speaker, he possesses what Brother Jonathan would call a large amount of human nature, and he is thereby enabled to throw life into his remarks from his manner of delivery and by his actions. The audience appeared highly delighted, and repeatedly applauded him during his delivery. Mr. Allington's address added much to the interest of the occasion.

Band—Molly.

Votes of thanks were then given to the speakers; also the Ladies who provided so handsomely for the occasion, to the Band, and to the Chairman.

The Band then played "God Save the Queen," and the meeting broke up—all, apparently well pleased with the entertainment provided.

We cannot conclude without expressing a word of commendation of the Band. They performed their part well; whether it was the new suite in which they appeared on this occasion for the first time, or for any other cause, we cannot tell, but they really acquitted themselves with great credit, and richly deserved the vote of thanks presented to them.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR,—Be kind enough to publish the following question for solution in your next issue. It shows how to measure every nook and corner in a mill-pond without the aid of chain or compass.

1.—Depth of water in the penstock of a saw-mill, 16 feet; opening at the bottom, 3 feet 3 inches; when the gate is open the water in the pond lowers 1 inch per hour; and when closed rises 1 inch in two hours. Required, the area of the mill-pond?

Aurora, June 8, 1899. A SKYWER.

To the Editor of the New Era.

DEAR SIR,—I am glad to notice you have opened your columns for the proposition and solution of mathematical as well as other questions. True, perhaps very few will return answers; but many boys and girls now attending school will practice upon them, and see how near they agree with the answers published. There is no thing, however, I think would be of decided advantage, and that is this: the problems should be written out in detail, in order to develop the principle by which they attain a certain result. This would teach others who now know little about the proper way to solve the various problems proposed.

I send you the following answers to the three questions in your last issue:

Answer—1st Q.—The debtor must pay each day \$5. 101. one-thirty.

"—2nd Q.—The deer weighed 1691 lbs.

"—3rd Q.—The traveller had 70.

King, June 8, 1899.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Africa.

New York, June 9th.

The steamship *Africa* has arrived from Liverpool, 8th inst.

Nothing important from the east of war beyond further details of the battle of Montebello.

The Austrians profess satisfaction at the result.

Gayalar says his loss was 200 killed, 218 wounded, and 283 missing.

He says the French numbered 40,000, but obtained from all pursuit.

Count Stadion, commander of the Austrian forces, was wounded.

Some French authorities still assert that not much over 4,000 French were engaged; others estimate the number at 12,000.

It is reported by Turin that 5,000 Austrians attacked Garibaldi's corps at Barez, but were repulsed and pursued.

Popular risings in favor of Sardinia are making in some parts of Parma.

Various rumors come via Vienna that Gortchakoff, the Russian foreign minister, has resigned because the Emperor refused to carry out the engagements with France.

The Derby Ministers have issued a strong appeal to their Parliamentary supporters for an early attendance to meet the Opposition movement.

The Empress Eugenie in addressing the great bodies of the State, said she placed full dependence on the patriotism of the deputies, and on the support of the entire nation, which through the voice of its chosen chief would never be found wanting to a woman and child.

The speech was loudly cheered.

The war excitement is higher in Southern Germany.

Russia was expected to go to Genoa in about a week with the full concurrence of Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, there to confer with the British and others to overthrow the Austrians in Hungary.

The new King of Naples has been acknowledged by telegram by nearly all the powers, and the army has sworn allegiance.

LIVERPOOL, MARKETS.—The grain trade has ruled very quiet in all its branches, and the amount of business passing is limited in the extreme. Prices, however, are without change.

The delivery of wheat from our own farmers for the week ended on the 11th inst. was 11,959 quarters, some week last year.

Average price this year 61s. 4d. against 41s. 6d. corresponding week last year. We had a very small attendance at our market this morning, and in the absence of material business the price of wheat and flour may be stated same as at our last. Indian corn scarcely required for, at the same time holders do not press sales.

LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

Tunis, Saturday.

At Longjumeau, in Parma, the people have risen and proclaimed for the King of Sardinia.

General Ribotti, with the Tuscan Military Engineers, and General Danes, entered Parma amidst the plaudits of the people, who declared for the King of Sardinia and Italian independence.

The Parmesan troops have retired.

Advices have been received from Cairo to the 23rd.

Two Austrian steamers had arrived there without hindrance.

An official bulletin has been published to-day.

Garibaldi has occupied a position at St. Fes, but many of his officers are killed and wounded.

Our troops continue attacking the enemy, and penetrated as far as Cana.

The town of Cana was illuminated and great joy prevailed among the population.

The enemy is still at Canabatta.

London, May 28th, noon.

On the 17th, the Red Sea telegraph was cut by the fire of a Suakin, distance about 800 miles from Suva.

The Paris correspondence of the *Times* announces that the army of the East is to be increased from 50,000 to 150,000 men.

M. Gallayard Perigord has been appointed ambassador of France and Naples.

It was reported at Paris yesterday that M. Benedetti, director of the political department in the French foreign office, has been appointed to an extraordinary expedition.

Arrival of the North Briton.

Quebec, June 11th.

The North Briton passed Father Point, at five, a.m.

The Emperor of Austria quitted Vienna on the 25th ultimo, and arrived at Verona on the 31st, accompanied by his brother the Archduke Charles, General Hees, and others.

An official Sardinian bulletin says, the Sardinians passed the Seria in the face of the Austrians, who were fortified at Palastro. After a severe conflict the Sardinians under command of the King, carried Palastro and made many prisoners. Garibaldi was making bold movements in Lombardy on the 27th. After a furious fight of three hours he entered Como; the Austrians retreated to Comerio, where the combat was renewed, and the Austrians retired towards Milan.

It was reported at Paris, that on the 25th, Garibaldi was defeated by the Austrians, and had withdrawn into Canton, Ticino. This lacks confirmation, and Turin dispatches give an impression that he was making further progress.

The Emperor was about to move his headquarters from Alessandria, and it was reported that he would go to Casale.

The Austrians are in considerable force and seem to be making progress.

It was reported in Paris as soon as the French met Milan, England would make most strenuous efforts to end the war.

A fight occurred in Florence between some English men-of-war sailors and some American sailors, on account of the latter wearing tri-color rosettes—no details.

ENGLAND.

The English Parliament met on the 31st.—Mr. Speaker Denison was unanimously re-elected.

The terms offered by Government to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to be considered at the approaching meeting are eight per cent. guaranteed for 25 years—provided the cable is in successful operation at the rate of a hundred words per hour, and they will pay £20,000 per annum for messages—the original arrangement was £10,000 per annum, and the good of the Company in return to render exclusive privilege to land cables. The Newfoundland and Red Sea cable is believed to be successfully laid from Suez to Perim, 1206 miles.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse has advanced 1 per cent., and closed at 62 7/8. Military Committee of the German Federal Diet reported that they had approved of the motion to place the army on the Rhine, and will propose its adoption.

The Times announces that an address in reply to the royal speech will be moved by the Hon. A. Egerton, M. P. for Portsmouth.

Doctor Hethby, the medical officer of Health for the City of London, reports that the Thames last, within the last few days, notwithstanding the early period of the year, exhibited unmistakable symptoms of offensiveness, and more pungently than last summer.

The Queen held a Court yesterday.

The Earl of Elgin had an audience with her Majesty upon his return from China.

Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe had an audience on his return from Constantinople.

Miss Florence Fitching is in a precarious state of health, but the advertiser contradicts the report of her having entered a convent.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.

Breadstuffs—Transactions in every article extremely limited. Prices must be quoted nominal.

Flour—Very slow sales and tending downwards. Western Canada 10s. 3d., 11s. 3d., per 100 lbs. Philadelphia and Baltimore 11s. 11d., 12s. 3d., do.

Wheat was the only article in demand; mixed 8s. 11d., 3d. per 100 lbs., red and mixed 8s. 11d., 3d. per 100 lbs., yellow 8s. 11d. 7d. 2d., do. mixed 8s. 8d., 6s. 11d., do. Controls 9s. 93d.

Council's Council.

Wednesday, June 8.

The Warden took the chair at ten o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. WALKER gave notice that he would tomorrow move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal by-law No 72, and to appoint a sub-treasurer of school-money for the township of Caledon.

Mr. LYONS gave notice that on Friday he would move for the appointment of sub-treasurer for the township Albion, in the place of William Switzer, resigned.

ABSENTEEISM NOTED.

On the motion of Mr. MARSH, the Council went into Committee of the Whole to consider a resolution passed at

